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## NEW BOOKS

FEINBERG, L. *Section on charity from the Shulhan Arukh translated*. Studies in social work, no. 6. (New York: N. Y. School of Philanthropy. 1915. 25c.)

*Second annual report of the Municipal Charities Commission, July 1, 1914-July 1, 1915*. (Los Angeles: Munic. Charities Commission. Pp. 106.)

Includes three of the lectures in a course of nine free lectures offered by the commission to citizens of Los Angeles: "The charity of the ancient world," by Rabbi Martin A. Meyer; "Charity organization movement," by Rockwell D. Hunt; and "Reconciling public and private relief," by Jessica B. Peixotto.

## Socialism and Co-operative Enterprises

## NEW BOOKS

BOOTHMAN, H. *Land nationalization; an explanation of the bill approved by the Land Nationalization League of the United States for making land national property*. (Libby, Mont.: H. Boothman. 1915. Pp. 24. 25c.)

BOUDIN, L. B. *Socialism and war*. (New York: New York Review Pub. Assoc. 1916. Pp. 267. \$1.)

CAHN, H. *Capital to-day. A study of recent economic development*. (New York: Putnams. 1915. Pp. x, 313. \$1.50.)

A prophecy of the impending industrial cataclysm, based on Marxian principles.

MACY, J. *Socialism in America*. The American books. (Garden City: Doubleday, Page. 1916. Pp. x, 249. \$1.)

PEASE, E. R. *The history of the Fabian Society*. (London: Fifield. Pp. 300. 5s.)

QUAIFE, M. M. and others. *Collections on labor and socialism in the Wisconsin state historical library*. (Madison: State Hist. Library. 1916.)

ROBBINS, E. C., compiler. *Socialism*. The handbook series. (White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson. 1915. Pp. xvii, 223. \$1.)

SPARGO, J. *Marxian socialism and religion; a study of the relation of the Marxian theories to the fundamental principles of religion*. (New York: Huebsch. 1915. Pp. 187. \$1.)

*A capitalist's view of socialism, by the author of "From boyhood to manhood"*. (New York: Parke, Austin & Lipscomb. 1916. Pp. 223. \$1.)

*Should socialism prevail? A debate held October 21, 1915, Brooklyn, N. Y., under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences*. Affirmative: Scott Nearing, Morris Hillquit; negative:

*John L. Bedford, Frederick M. Davenport.* (New York: Rand School. 1916. Pp. 48. 10c.)

*The thirty-second annual report of the work of the Fabian Society for the year ended 31st March, 1915. Also the rules of the Society.* (London: Fabian Soc. 1915. Pp. 25.)

### Statistics and Its Methods

*Modes of Research in Genetics.* By RAYMOND PEARL. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1915. Pp. vii, 182. \$1.25.)

This book has a distinct message not only for general biologists, biometricians (the followers of Galton and Pearson), but for students of statistical method, whether economists, sociologists, or professional statisticians.

To the general biologist the author says, in effect: Your attitude toward biometry is in need of alteration in one important particular. Under the leadership of Galton and Pearson the biometricians have devised a unique apparatus for scientific research—a set of mathematical instruments of the greatest efficiency and value, which are a necessary adjunct to the experimental method in any branch of science. You have, on the whole, set a low value on the theoretical conclusions of the biometric school; and your scepticism is well grounded. But the fact that the new methods, the mathematical tools of this group of enthusiasts, have not in the hands of their creators produced results of great biological significance should not blind you to the merits of these tools as essential adjuncts of the experimental method of research. Mendelism itself, as a method of research, is essentially statistical. Where quantitative problems are to be handled you can not afford to overlook the most perfect equipment for handling them.

To the biometrician the message runs as follows: You have given to scientific research a tool of the very greatest value. But you have not used well your own invention. You have unwittingly employed biological assumptions as the basis of your reasoning, and these assumptions have been unsound. As a result “the whole superstructure of the biometric treatment of inheritance is reared upon a fundamental biological error. When the significance and consequences of this initial error are perceived it is seen at once that the whole reasoning, so far as it concerns heredity, falls to the ground” (p. 68).

To the general student of statistical method the message is